

The Geohazard Supersites And Natural Laboratories - Gsnl Initiative 2.0: Rapid Uptake Of New Science In Disaster Risk Management

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THEME: Disaster theme, Special Session " International Initiatives for EO-based Disasters Risk Management "

KEY WORDS: GEO, GSNL, Supersites, Geohazards

ABSTRACT:

The Geohazard Supersites and Natural Laboratories is a global GEO initiative, included in the Disasters Societal Benefit Area. The scope of GSNL is to stimulate a voluntary collaboration among monitoring agencies, scientific community and the CEOS, to improve the scientific understanding of the geohazards and enable better risk assessment and emergency management. This is obtained by focusing actions on specific areas of the world, the Supersites, for which large amounts of in situ and satellite data are made openly available to scientists. These areas are selected based on the importance of the scientific problems, as well as on the amount of population at risk, and should be evenly distributed among developed and less developed countries. Seven Supersites have been established to date, six of which on volcanic areas (Hawaii, US; Icelandic volcanoes; Mt. Etna, IT; Campi Flegrei, IT; Ecuadorian volcanoes, Taupo, NZ), and one on a seismic area (North Anatolian fault, TR). The Supersites have indeed succeeded in promoting new scientific developments by various research groups, however the level of success in providing actual societal benefits cannot be easily ascertained. For some Supersites there is a close coordination between scientists and end-users, who are in fact part of the teams, but where the end-users are not involved, the uptake of the new science is not optimised and can be lengthy and incomplete. The new vision for the GSNL initiative (GSNL 2.0) promotes stronger ties with the end-user community, to ensure more immediate and direct benefits in DRM. The new GSNL concept will be presented at the conference, supported by a description of scientific results for the existing Supersites, and examples of fast uptake of new science by the DRM community.